Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L14	polyacetal-polyether	2	L14
L13	polyacetal near1 polyether near15 l1	2	L13
L12	polyacetal near2 polyether near15 l1	10	L12
L11	polyacetal near3 polyether near15 l1	15	L11
L10	polyacetal near5 polyether near15 l1	19	L10
L9	L5 near15 l1	0	L9
L8	L5 near5 l1	0	L8
L7	L5 near l1	0	L7
L6	L5 and l1	13	L6
L5	thickener	49236	L5
L4	polyacetal near polyether [clm]	42	L4
L3	polyacetal near polyether [ab]	73	L3
L2	polyacetal near polyether [ti]	4	L2
L1	polyacetal near polyether	575	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

10/003755

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 3 of 3 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 20020006985 A1

L6: Entry 1 of 3 File: PGPB Jan 17, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020006985
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020006985 A1

TITLE: FINE PARTICLE SIZE LOW BULK DENSITY THERMOPLASTIC POLYMERS

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 17, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
SAU, ARJUN CHANDRA	NEWARK	DE	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 523/332; 524/503, 525/398, 525/924

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 2. Document ID: US 6369132 B2

L6: Entry 2 of 3 File: USPT Apr 9, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6369132
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6369132 B2

TITLE: Fine particle size low bulk density thermoplastic polymers

DATE-ISSUED: April 9, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Sau; Arjun Chandra	Newark	DE		

US-CL-CURRENT: 523/332; 523/340, 524/549, 524/556, 524/559, 524/592, 524/593, 524/612, 525/398, 525/471, 525/92K, 528/501, 536/43, 536/44

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 3. Document ID: US 3624012 A

L6: Entry 3 of 3 File: USPT Nov 30, 1971

US-PAT-NO: 3624012

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3624012 A

TITLE: PROCESS FOR PREPARING HALOGENATED COPOLYMERS OF OLEFINICALLY UNSATURATED CYCLOALIPHATIC MONOANHYDRIDES WITH CYCLIC MONOETHERS

DATE-ISSUED: November 30, 1971

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Case; Leslie C.	Winchester	MA	01890	

US-CL-CURRENT: 524/724; 524/701, 524/706, 524/732, 524/734, 524/736, 524/738, 524/739, 524/750, 524/761, 528/366

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Term	Documents
POLYETHER.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	89953
POLYETHERS.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	25564
POLYACETAL.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	14753
POLYACETALS.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	7984
CYCLODEXTRIN.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	13184
CYCLODEXTRINS.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	4493
((POLYACETAL NEAR POLYETHER) AND CYCLODEXTRIN).USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD.	3
(POLYETHER NEAR POLYACETAL AND CYCLODEXTRIN).USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD.	3

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L6: Entry 3 of 3 File: USPT Nov 30, 1971

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3624012 A
TITLE: PROCESS FOR PREPARING HALOGENATED COPOLYMERS OF OLEFINICALLY UNSATURATED CYCLOALIPHATIC MONOANHYDRIDES WITH CYCLIC MONOETHERS

Brief Summary Text (5):
This invention relates to the preparation of halogen-containing binary and ternary copolymers related to the classes broadly recognized as polyester, polyether and polyacetal compositions. More specifically, this invention is concerned with an improved two-step process for preparing those copolymers which possess, incorporated into the polymer chain, monomer residues derived from halogenated cycloaliphatic dicarboxylic acid monoanhydrides.

Brief Summary Text (16):
I have now discovered that the aforementioned disadvantages are completely eliminated by adding halogen not to the ethylenically unsaturated cycloaliphatic dicarboxylic anhydride but to the unsaturated copolymer prepared therefrom. Quite surprisingly, I have found that the addition of halogen to such an unsaturated copolymer proceeds smoothly and without cleavage of, or other undesirable interaction with, the polyether and polyacetal segments of the copolymer chains. The post-halogenation process of the present invention avoids any loss of raw materials due to side reactions and resinification, eliminates the disadvantages associated with the preparation of the halogenated monomer and results in polymers of good color.

Detailed Description Text (25):
Preferred for use are monosaccharides, disaccharides and trisaccharides having from five to 18 carbon atoms and from four to 11 hydroxyl groups. Especially preferred are monosaccharides and disaccharides. Examples of especially suitable compounds include among others dextrose, also known as glucose, xylose, sucrose, lactose, and maltose. Higher polysaccharides having more than three monosaccharide unit building blocks per molecule are also suitable. Examples of such higher polysaccharides are linear, branched and cyclic dextrins, such as alpha-cyclodextrin and beta-cyclodextrin, and polysaccharides of less well-defined composition, such as molasses, plant gums, mucilages, dextrans, pectins, corn syrup, and solubilized starches, such as solubilized corn starch, or potato starch, and the like. Products resulting from the modification and degradation of cellulose, such as partially esterified cellulose acetate may also be of value.

Detailed Description Text (27):
Particularly preferred for use are the white corn dextrins, the canary corn dextrins, British Gums, cyclodextrins, corn starch, potato starch, and wheat starch. The proportion of polysaccharide in the polysaccharide-polyol starter mixture will generally range from about 5 percent to about 90 percent, and advisably to no more than 80 percent, and preferably from about 20 percent to about 60 percent by weight based on the weight of the combined starter mixture. These polyol-polysaccharide mixtures provide polymerization starters of extraordinarily high functionality, since the hydroxyl functionality of the polysaccharide component of the starter mixture may range from about 10 up to about 100,000, or even more.